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The Fine Arts as a Culture are Important Components of the Upbringing of a Harmoniously Developed Generation

Shodijon Shokirovich Bakayev
Associate Professor of Pedagogical Sciences, Teacher of the Faculty of Art History, Bukhara State University Bukhara, Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: the article reveals the theme of fine arts - a section of plastic arts, a type of artistic creativity, the purpose of which is to reproduce the surrounding world. Art is creativity in general. Fine art is spatial, not stretched in time, like music. It requires two- or three-dimensional space. Although in our time, thanks to technical capabilities, an art form has appeared that includes temporary space. Architecture is the art of constructing buildings and structures for the life and activities of people. Painting is a type of fine art, the works of which are created with the help of paints.

Keywords: Art / painting / culture / harmonious development of the generation / fine arts / teacher / mentor / student.

A class of spatial arts that combines painting, sculpture, graphics, monumental art and photography. The criterion for their unification at the semiotic level of classification “is three-dimensionality, three-dimensionality or flatness, two-dimensionality of the images created with their help. It is this feature that determines the distinction between the two main types of fine arts - painting and sculpture, which has developed already in the distant past. Unlike non-pictorial types of plastic arts, fine arts are based, as a rule, on a recognizable image of reality.

The idea of personal responsibility for everything created by our people can become a moral acquisition of every teenager only if a deeply personal attitude to this idea is established in his soul, and this is impossible without a refined sense of duty to society. Already at the school desk, a person in our time penetrates with his thought into the complex laws of nature, social development and his own spiritual life. Problems are becoming the object of ever closer attention: man and society, man and Motherland, man and collective, man and nature, man and the future. The attitude to work, the behavior in everyday life of one person are increasingly reflected in the fate of other people. Well-being, happiness depend on how each person perceives the people around him, how he coordinates his behavior with the interests of the team, society.

The term "painting" refers to one of the types of fine arts. Artists create paintings using paints on a solid surface - canvas, paper, wood, cardboard, stone, plaster and other materials.

A special technique of painting with decorative plaster consists in sculpting relief images from a painted plaster mass, which holds well the shape attached with a palette knife (some do it also with fingers). That is, this is not painting, when paints are applied to the base with a brush or palette knife, obtaining multi-colored paintings. Sculptural painting with decorative plaster does not apply to repair work. This is art that decorates the living space. We habitually consider that painting is the creation of a picture with the help of paints covering a canvas. And sculpture is the creation of a three-dimensional (relief or bas-relief) image. The synthesis of the two arts, the main material of which was stucco dough, is not a new thing, however, it “played” in a new way with the advent of modern decorative mixtures.

A bas-relief is a kind of convex sculptural image. From French bas-relief is translated as "low relief". So the bas-reliefs are called because of the small size of the protruding part. As a rule, it does not exceed half the volume of the entire work. In this they differ from high reliefs: in them, the figures protrude significantly from the plane. A relief is a sculptural work in which the image protrudes above the background plane. It is believed that the first bas-reliefs were created back in the Paleolithic era and were deeply carved or hewn rock paintings.

The painting is a complete, integral work of art. A painting is a work of painting that has a complete character (as opposed to a sketch and sketch) and an independent artistic value. It consists of a base (canvas, wooden or metal board, cardboard, paper, stone, silk, etc.), a primer and a paint layer. The painting is one of the types of easel art. Painting is a type of fine art, which is a way of capturing the world around us with paints on the surface. The main expressive means of painting is color, which affects the general perception of the picture by the viewer, allowing you to pay attention to important details, enhancing the emotional component of the work. Shades and tones necessary for the artist to accurately convey color, volume, space are achieved by mixing colors on the palette.

Easel painting. It got its name from the word "machine", which means an easel. True artists, accustomed to writing always and everywhere, almost never part with this three- or four-legged “friend”. By placing the canvas on an easel, the master has the opportunity not only to paint an interesting story without distortion (as happens when drawing while sitting at a table), but also from time to time move away from work in order to evaluate the result from a distance. This technique allows you to see the big picture and quickly correct flaws.

Monumental painting. Inextricably linked with architecture. Its other name is "mural", meaning "wall painting". Ceilings and walls of buildings are decorated with monumental painting. As a rule, the plot of such a “canvas” emphasizes the purpose of the structure, forms a single concept with it, both artistic and thematic. Most often, the fresco technique is used - painting on wet plaster.

There is also decorative painting, the main calling of which is to decorate. It is distinguished by pure, rich colors, carefully crafted forms, and a logical construction of the composition. The features of the direction include: a violation of perspective, a change in proportions, a lack of volume, the presence of a contour and ornamental patterns.

Main painting styles:

Over the centuries of development of fine arts, new styles of writing works have been formed. Some styles did not exist for a long time and did not find support in society. Others have become standards that modern artists are guided by. Consider the main styles of painting: Renaissance (Renaissance). The style originated in Italy in the 14th century. Focused on the image of the secular side of life. Artists glorify the cult of the human body, show interest in details. Became the basis for the Rococo style - a sophisticated "version" of the Baroque; mannerism. Came from Italy in the 16th century. The style is characterized by: excessive eroticism, broken lines, some deformity, elongated figures, compositional congestion, caustic color palette, tense postures, and so on; baroque. The style originated in the 16th century in Italy. Came to Spain, France, Germany. The main features are luxury, splendor, dynamism. Much attention is paid to decorations and other elements that emphasize wealth, belonging to a wealthy class; classicism. It originated as a style in the 17th century, in Western Europe. A hundred years later covered the eastern part. Paintings painted in the style of classicism are distinguished by their naturalistic, dogmatic reproduction. The progenitor of academicism, welcoming the canons of fine arts; romanticism. Originated in Western Europe at the end of the 18th century. The style was characterized by emphasis on the emotions and individualism of the characters in the picturesque scenes, as well as the glorification of the strength and beauty of nature. Romanticism reached its peak in most countries between 1800 and 1850. impressionism. Came from France at the end of the 19th century. The essence of the style is to capture the moment with quick strokes. Canvases made in this style must be viewed from a short distance so that bright spots of paint form into an overall picture; expressionism. Originated at the beginning of the 20th century in Europe. It is believed that expressionism is a transformation of impressionism, which evolved from the usual description of

the surrounding reality into an expression of the subjective state of the artist. An attempt to influence the viewer through emotions is conveyed with the help of basic techniques: bright and flashy colors, angular and twisted lines, rough and fast strokes; avant-garde. It stood out in a separate style at the beginning of the 20th century. Closely associated with modernist trends and involves the search for new forms and images, as well as the introduction of innovative concepts into painting through the simplification of the image on canvas. The essence of avant-gardism is irreconcilability with traditions, the classical understanding of painting and the fight against stereotypes.

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